ENCLOSURE.

TELEPHONES: FEMALE HOSPITAL, 3865 PADDINGTON. MALE HOSPITAL, 7421 GERRARD.

London Lock Hospital & Rescue Homes
(LATE ASYLUM.)
Harrow Road, W.

AND AT
91, DEAN STREET,
SOHO, W.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY AT HARROW ROAD.

12 Dec 1906.

Dear Sir

I have much pleasure in sending you a copy of the History of the Hosp: which I hope you will do me the favour to read.

It would be a great pleasure to show you the pictures and anything else we have.

Yours truly
Arthur Whitehouse

F. W. Cook Esq
Jun

A SHORT HISTORY

OF THE

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL

AND

RESCUE HOME,

1746-1906.

FEMALE HOSPITAL AND HOME,
HARROW ROAD, W.

MALE HOSPITAL AND OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT,
91, DEAN STREET, SOHO, W.

Hospitals (Lock Hospital)
: Great Britain : 18-19 cent.
DISEASES, Hospitals : Great Britain
: 18-19 cent

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This History has been compiled from the Records of the Hospital.

Minute Books of the Board of Governors exist from the foundation to the present date.

HISTORY

OF THE

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL

AND

RESCUE HOME.

The First Hospital.

In 1746, one hundred and sixty years ago, in the reign of George II., the Lock Hospital was founded. Mr. William Bromfeild, Surgeon to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and an eminent surgeon of the day, in his capacity as Surgeon to St. George's Hospital realised the great necessity for a special hospital that many poor creatures stood in need of, there being no provision made for them in the general hospitals. He used his exertions to interest some charitably disposed gentlemen in the matter and they held their first meeting on July 4th, 1746, when they formed themselves into a "Society for erecting and supporting by voluntary contributions an Hospital called the Lock Hospital, near Hyde Park Corner." Through the instrumentality of Mr. Bromfeild, the leasehold of a house and grounds was procured, described as "on the West side of the King's High Way leading from Hyde Park Corner to the King's private road to Chelsea." This road is now known as Grosvenor Place; at that time it was bounded on one side, as at present, by the gardens of Buckingham (then called the Duke's) Palace and on the other by open fields. St. George's Hospital stood at Hyde Park Corner, half way down was the ground taken for the Lock Hospital, and a little further on was the Duke's or Guard's Hospital. The piece of ground was in all 110 feet long and 160 feet deep, on the southern part of which

stood "the large house lately in the possession of Mr. John Cooper." For this was paid a sum of £350 and an annual ground rent of £19.

An advertisement was inserted in the "Daily Advertiser" and the "London Evening Post" soliciting subscriptions which were to be paid into Messrs. Drummond's Bank. Steps were at once taken for fitting up two wards, one for male and the other for female patients, with the necessary offices, and a matron and two nurses were engaged. It is interesting to note the rate of wages paid at that time. The matron received £15 and the nurses £6 per annum, with a gratuity of £5 and £4 to be paid at Christmas if their services were satisfactory.

Further meetings were held during the year at which regulations for the election of Governors and their privileges, and rules for the management of the Hospital were drawn up. Doctors Shaw and Cotes were elected Physicians, Mr. William Bromfeild and Mr. T. Williams, Surgeons, and several gentlemen, including Mr. John Gowland, Apothecary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, were appointed Visiting Apothecaries.

On Saturday, January 31st, 1747, 30 beds having been prepared, the Hospital was opened for the admission of patients, and from that date to the present the work has gone on without a break, increasing steadily. The earliest report of the Charity was published at the end of 1749, and a copy is preserved in the British Museum. It is a curious old folio, headed by a cut of what seems to have been the proposed building. It sets out the objects of the Charity, and the circumstances under which it was founded, and shows that up to September 29th of that year 695 patients had been received, of which 644 had been discharged cured, while 31 remained in the house. The receipts of the Institution from 1746 to this date had been about £1,805 and the expenditure £1,800. Then follows a list of subscribers which is headed with the names of Peregrine, Duke of Ancaster, Great Chamberlain of England, President; and William Henry, Earl of Rochford, and Richard Lyttleton, Esq., Vice-Presidents.

In 1753 the Audit Committee reported that the Hospital was out of debt, and that the annual subscriptions were more than sufficient to defray the expenses, and it was deemed advisable to hold a Public Meeting at St. James' Coffee House, at which it was resolved to extend the Charity by completing the building agreeable to the original plan, and a subscription roll was started for that purpose; H.R.H. Frederick, Prince of Wales, as Patron, headed the list with a donation of 100 guineas. The Duke of Ancaster presented a fat buck which the Building Committee utilised as the central dish for a dinner and entertainment in the Rotunda at Ranelagh, when a sum of £166 was collected. A musical entertainment was given at the Opera House in the Haymarket, and benefit plays at Covent Garden by Mr. J. Rich, and at Drury Lane by David Garrick. Both these gentlemen were Governors of the Hospital, and there is evidence that in that capacity they attended the meetings of the Courts and gave practical advice as to the best means of raising funds. Handel promised an Oratorio and Captain Dennis and Mr. E. Vanburgh lent the Opera House when "Judas Maccabæus" was performed. It is recorded that "George Frederick Handel, Esq.," is elected a perpetual Governor for his great kindness to the Charity.

Mr. Bromfeild, the Surgeon, seems also to have had a talent for play-writing, for about this time he adapted an old play called "The City Match," and under the title of "The Schemers" it was performed by Messrs. Garrick and Lacy at Drury Lane, the proceeds of the first night, as well as the sale of the copies of the play, being devoted to the Charity.

In reading the old records the support given to the Hospital by the Theatrical and Musical professions is striking. Benefit plays were given annually at Drury Lane and Covent Garden, as well as concerts and musical entertainments at the Opera House. The names of J. Rich, Charles and David Garrick, J. Lacey, John Board, as well as Giardini and Linley appear in the list of Governors, and the Board on more than one occasion asked Garrick himself to take a part in the Benefit Play, as he had always shown such attention to the Hospital. Messrs. Barry,

Foote, Powell and Maclin were also at different times specially asked to play. These theatrical benefits began in 1748, and occur annually until about 1772, when they were given up as they ceased to be successful, Mr. George Garrick remarking he is sorry the last two plays have been such a failure. No doubt, when the Charity was first founded, Mr. Bromfeild, as Court Surgeon, was able to enlist many subscribers from among the noblemen and gentlemen of quality, and they would naturally be patrons of music and the drama. On one occasion Mr. Bromfeild is specially thanked by the Board for obtaining a Concerto Spirituale at Drury Lane and "filling the house." These people were always ready for an entertainment, consisting of a public breakfast at Ranelagh, or a dinner and fireworks at the same place. In 1761 "The Firework" at Ranelagh produced £300 for the Charity. But it is specially noted that it is no use having any entertainment after May, as Parliament would have adjourned and the Quality would have left town. In fact in framing the laws of the Charity it was ruled that no important meeting of Governors could be held later in the year than May 31st.

To return to the history of the Hospital, funds having been raised by subscription and other means, it was decided to at once begin building, and £1,000 was estimated as the cost. The whole of the frontage was now occupied, the entrance and board room being in the centre, the wards for male patients were on the south side and those for female on the north. The building was two stories high, with basement, and better accommodation was provided for the attendants. In 1754 the new building was ready, and the Hospital now seemed to be fairly started. The rules and regulations were revised and amended and visitors, who were to carry white wands of office, were appointed to inspect the wards; and we find in 1755 that 371 patients were discharged as cured, while 61 remained in the Hospital, and in the next two years the number of beds occupied rose to 78.

About this time it was reported at the Board meeting that a lady of quality, hearing of the resolution of the Governors to fit up a ward for married women only, had generously paid the expense of the same, a precedent worthy to be followed by every humane person. It is sad to relate

that some years later (1772) it was discovered that this lady had lost her fortune and was selling her admission order to the Hospital, which she held as a Governor. The Governors decided that, on account of her former services to the Hospital, if she would relinquish her rights as a Governor they would grant her a pension of two shillings and sixpence a week.

The next improvement to the buildings took place in 1766. It was found necessary at that time to make repairs to the roof and walls, and it was decided to raise the new roof so as to make the building one storey higher. The patients were thus moved from the ground floor, which was utilised for Board Room and offices for the medical and nursing staff. Hospital management and discipline in those days seems to have been very lax. Complaints are made on the one hand about the patients being allowed to stand about the door steps, and on the other of the number of improper persons who visited the wards, bringing in intoxicants and endeavouring to persuade inmates to return to their former evil ways when discharged. Moving the wards upstairs made it easier to keep the patients inside, but for a long time it was the custom to allow them to go out to take the air in the adjoining parks and fields. The porter from time to time is reprimanded and referred to the rule about keeping the "Front door lock't," and the messenger is provided with a constable's staff and empowered to take up beggars. A few years later the ground above and below the Hospital was taken up for building purposes. The street was aligned and the great ditch which existed in front of the Hospital, protected only by a few posts and a light chain, and which had been a source of contention between the Turnpike Trustees and the Governors of the Hospital, was filled up. One side contended it was a danger to the traffic, while the other affirmed any careful driver could see and avoid it. The Hospital garden had been improved. In 1763 the gardener was ordered to stop planting so many cabbages as Sir E. Dering was sending a large quantity of ornamental plants and shrubs, though in 1779 we still find that the garden was not only a recreation ground, for a Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into the great expense of drugs, advise that balm and sage for the patients should

be raised in the garden. The old diet table shows that before the days of tea, cocoa and such necessaries, the alternative drink to milk or gruel was balm or sage tea. A relic of this order existed till about 20 years ago in the garden of the Female Hospital at Westbourne Green, in the remains of carefully laid out beds of these herbs. This Sub-Committee also recommended that mallows for fomentations should be gathered in the adjoining fields.

Patients until quite recently were only admitted on an order from a Governor, and in those days of patronage it was difficult to accommodate all the patients recommended, but the Board always exercised the right of admitting any very urgent case on application. Patients were only admitted once a week, they had to appear before the Board with their orders, and these had to be countersigned by the nurses to show that they had never been in the Hospital before. At that time no arrangement was made with the Board of Guardians of the Poor, but each case they sent had to be accompanied by a subscription to the funds, but we find that as early as 1758 special arrangements were entered into with the Magdalen Charity, then in its infancy, and the following year with the Foundling Hospital. The latter institution paid for a special ward and nurse to attend the children sent by them.

In 1758 the Rev. Mr. Madan had accepted the post of Honorary Chaplain and had built the Lock Chapel in 1764, which brought in a steady income to the Hospital Funds. The history of the Chaplains, the Chapel, and the Oratorios held in it, will be fully related under a separate heading.

In 1770 Mr. William Bromfeild resigned his post as Surgeon. His private practice required more of his attention and he felt the Hospital was now established on a firm and satisfactory footing. The Governors, in accepting his resignation with regret, begged him to continue his interest in the Hospital by acting as Consulting Surgeon and assisting the Governors with advice in their management, and ordered a portrait of him, as "Founder of the Charity,"

to be painted and hung in the Board Room. The portrait was painted by Nathaniel Dance, and was framed at the cost of five guineas, and still hangs in the Board Room at the Female Hospital. It represents a half-length, full face figure of a gentleman with a strong, kindly face, attired in red coat and waistcoat, and the short wig of that period. He is holding in his hand a plan of the Hospital. To William Bromfeild is due, not only the honour of being the Founder, but it was his untiring energy for a space of 25 years that firmly established the Charity. He acquired the site, at first in his own name, handing it over to the Trustees of the Hospital some years later, when they were able to return to him the money expended on it. He, together with Mr. Quarme, M.P., the Treasurer, guaranteed the building fund, and at a later date made a loan of £500 when the Hospital was in difficulties. He used his intimacy and influence among the Court and higher classes to interest them in the Charity to obtain their subscriptions to its funds. The benefits he obtained from the theatrical profession have been mentioned before, while his unremitting care and attention as Surgeon, and his constant attendance at the Weekly Board, proved his care for the poor creatures for whose benefit the Charity was founded.

From this date not much more was done to the actual buildings; small special wards were added for fever and convalescent cases in 1798, and in 1818 a good deal was spent on necessary repairs and alterations. But a great change was now taking place in the *personnel* of the Governors. We now find in the lists of annual subscribers the names of William Wilberforce, Thomas Babington, Zachary Macaulay, the Thorntons, Admiral Gambier, and other philanthropic men. These gentlemen, not content with merely giving a subscription, by degrees took a more and more active part in the management, and, as Mr. Bromfeild retired from the leading position he had occupied, they found it necessary to bring their business energy into play to keep the Hospital going. In 1781 a Special Committee was formed to enquire into the management, first of the Chapel and then of the Hospital. Naturally they met with much opposition from the old school, headed by Mr. Bromfeild and the

Rev. Mr. Madan, who for many years had brooked no interference in their own departments, but this they overcame, and at the end of four years they were able to report that the Hospital was in a state of efficiency, and out of debt. In 1787 H.R.H. Frederick, Duke of York, accepted the position of Patron, giving an annual subscription of 30 guineas, and stating that he would be most happy to attend any meetings, and help the Charity in any way which was in his power. The other Royal Dukes, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Cambridge and Gloucester, were on the list of Governors, subscribing ten or five guineas. At the Annual Meeting or a Special Court held for the election of a Surgeon or Chaplain, it was no uncommon thing for the Patron, supported by more than one of his Royal brothers, to take the chair, and preside over a Court composed of over a hundred noblemen and gentlemen. King William IV. became Patron in 1831, and he was succeeded by H.R.H. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, whose name is inseparably connected with the removal and re-institution of the Hospital, and all its departments, to its present home in Westbourne Green. In connection with the Patrons and Presidents, it may be mentioned that in 1758, when the Hospital was being first extended, several of the humble contributors gave donations in kind. One undertook the painting and decorating of the new building, another presented a Board table, &c., and a Mr. Heckford presented a "Chair for the President." This interesting old piece of furniture still exists. It is a roomy, high-backed, mahogany chair, with leather back and seat. The arms, curving outwards, end in carved lions' heads. The front legs are bowed, and, as it stands high, a folding stool is attached to rest the feet on. In looking at this chair, one thinks of the long list of men of rank and fame who have occupied it, to help on the work of the Charity.

There is not much more to be said about the old Hospital in Grosvenor Place. Till 1840, things went on quietly; at times, like all institutions it was in low circumstances, but it recovered. Each year about 500 patients left its doors relieved, and now, before speaking of the removal to the new site, the history of the Chapel and then the Asylum must be looked at.

The Lock Chapel.

When the Hospital was founded in 1746, a gentleman was appointed as "divine" to the Charity. His duties were to attend to the patients in the wards. The Governors found fault with him for soliciting subscriptions on his own account, and he was dismissed. After him, one or two more Chaplains are mentioned, but they did not long retain their positions, and it was not till 1758 that the office of Chaplain was properly filled. In this year, the Rev. Martin Madan offered his services as Honorary Chaplain, and they were gladly accepted. He entered with energy on his duties, and at first held services in the Board Room. In the following year, he obtained permission from the Board to transform the large men's ward, on the south side of the building, into a Chapel. On inspection, the floor was found to be too rotten to support a congregation. This, the Governors decided it was their duty to repair, Mr. Madan providing all else that was necessary. Mr. Madan was a good preacher, and the Hospital was in what might be described as a new district, and it occurred to him that if a Chapel were built, a congregation would at once be found to fill it. The Board of Governors in 1761 gave their sanction to the scheme, as long as they were not called upon for money. A Chapel, capable of seating about 800 people, was erected in the garden at the back of the Hospital, and, in 1765, Mr. Madan was able to hand it over to the Governors of the Charity entirely free from debt, and with a pew rental producing about £1,000 a year. The body of the Chapel seems to have been occupied with pews which were kept locked, and a guinea and a half per annum was charged for each sitting. In the gallery, accommodation was provided for the poorer members of the congregation at a charge of three shillings per sitting. The patients, both male and female, had to attend; and it is actually stated that one Christmas several male patients were turned out of the Hospital for refusing to attend service on Christmas Day.

Mr. Madan was a musician and published a book of hymns, with music, for the use of the Chapel. It went through two or three editions, at first only for the use of the congregation, but later, it was extended for general circulation, and brought in a substantial

income. Mr. Madan was in close correspondence with John Wesley on the subject of these hymns, and is believed to have assisted in the setting of the well-known "Lo! He comes with clouds descending," and "Hark, the herald angels sing," both of which appear in the edition of 1792, a copy of which is in possession of the Hospital.

The Rev. T. Haweis acted as assistant to Mr. Madan between 1759 and 1764. He composed an Oratorio called "Ruth," which he gave to the Hospital. The music was arranged by Mr. Charles Avison, of Newcastle, revised by Mr. Giardini, and additional airs and recitative were supplied by Dr. Arne. This Oratorio was performed annually in the Chapel, with a few intermissions, every spring from 1765 to 1780. The two Miss Linleys gave their services on many occasions, and the names of Mrs. Arne, Mrs. Wrighton, Cecilia Davis and Signora Galli are also mentioned. The male singers were Vernon, Champness, Dupuis, and Dr. Bailey's boys, while Signor Giardini, who was a Governor of the Hospital, conducted and made all arrangements. Two other Oratorios are mentioned: "Judith" was lent by Dr. Arne, and Mr. Worgan, a well known organist of that period, and a friend of Handel's composed "Manasseh," which he presented to the Governors of the Hospital, but it seems only to have been performed once or twice. These performances attracted large and fashionable audiences. The time for commencement seems to have been 11.30 or noon, and chocolate and rusks were offered as refreshment. On one occasion "Ruth" was lent to Mr. Giardini, to be performed at the Festival of the Three Choirs, held at Gloucester. A few years after the Oratorios had been discontinued in the Chapel, the Governors were informed that "Ruth" was to be performed at the Foundling Hospital. They wrote at once, asserting their sole right to the Oratorio, and asking by whose permission the performance was to be given. The Governors of the Foundling stated they had received the music from Mr. Bromfeild, who at this time had withdrawn his support from the Lock on account of differences with the Special Committee. The performance was allowed in this instance, but at the close all the parts were returned to the custody of the Governors, a strong box with four locks having been made in which to keep the music. Charles

Wesley, a nephew of the great Wesley, and a pupil of Worgan, when he was acting as organist to the Chapel in 1799, revived the Oratorio, a performance being given at Gallini's Rooms, Hanover Square. Mr. John Ashley gave his assistance with the boys of His Majesty's Choir, under Dr. Ayrton. Another revival was proposed in 1813. The Opera House was offered by Mr. Taylor, while Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Ashley offered their services, but in the end it was considered better to arrange a play, Mrs. Siddons appearing in "Macbeth." This is the last we hear of the Oratorio, both it and its strong box have disappeared.

The Rev. Mr. Madan continued in charge of the Chapel till about 1776. During his term of office he took the greatest interest in the Hospital, obtaining for it many friends and supporters, who formed his congregation in the Chapel. A portrait of him was painted in 1773 by G. James, which hangs in the Board Room. Referring to the "Dictionary of National Biography," we find Mr. Madan having matriculated at Oxford was in 1748 called to the London Bar, and was a member of a recklessly convivial club. Being commissioned by the club to attend Wesley's preaching in order to caricature the preacher, he was so impressed by the sermon on the text "Prepare to meet thy God" that he gave up his former life and friends and took Orders. He was a great friend of the Rev. W. Romaine, and his first sermon was preached at Allhallows' in 1750. He was commonly known as the "Counsellor," tall in stature, of robust constitution, and so devoted to music that every year an Oratorio was performed at the Lock Chapel, on which occasions Lady Huntingdon (his patroness) and Charles Wesley were often present. His preaching was both popular and impressive, but free from the extravagance that marked many of the early Methodists. He was a cousin to Cowper the poet, and his brother was Bishop successively of Bristol and Peterborough. In 1772 the Rev. C. de Coetlogon was appointed assistant to Mr. Madan and, as the latter gradually retired, he took most of the work and preaching in the Chapel.

In 1781, when the Select Committee was appointed, one of their first acts was to enquire into the duties of the Chaplain, and a heated

dispute arose as to whether the visiting of the patients in the wards was included. Sides was taken, and many meetings, largely attended by the Chaplain's friends, were held. It seems that the visiting of the patients, as originally intended, had quite dropped, Mr. Madan finding it pleasanter to write a sermon to be read aloud in the wards, or which the patients could read themselves. Mr. de Coetlogon agreed to attend to these duties, but before long things were as they had been before, and his whole time was occupied with the congregation of the Chapel, or with preaching elsewhere. At last it was decided to appoint a second assistant or "reader," but for a long time no satisfactory man could be found. At last the name of the Rev. T. Scott, of Olney, was submitted, and he was appointed in 1785 to the post at a salary of £80 a year. The Rev. T. Haweis, former Assistant Chaplain, was a great friend of John Newton, formerly of Olney, also it was the home of the poet Cowper, who was connected to the Rev. Mr. Madan. These circumstances may have led to Mr. Scott hearing of, and applying for, the post. But whatever the reason, the Governors are to be congratulated on having found such a good man and zealous worker. He applied himself especially to the care of the patients, and the following year at the Annual Meeting he is thanked for the great trouble he has taken and the good he has done in the wards, besides instituting a service in the Chapel on Friday evenings which was much appreciated. But his work was hard and living at that time was very expensive, the war with France having so raised the price of provisions. He applied in 1800 to the Governors, pointing out that he had given fourteen of the best years of his life to the service of the Hospital, and requested a higher salary, as he could barely keep his family. But the Governors, though admitting the justice of his claim, were unable to comply with it, for want of funds. The proceeds of the pew rents, from which the Chaplains were paid had greatly diminished. The reason for this was that the Rev. C. de Coetlogon was so often absent, that the congregation had become broken up among the various chapels that had by this time been built. At last, in 1801, it was decided to consolidate the two Chaplainships into one, Mr. Scott was prevailed upon to accept the single post at £120 a year, while Mr. de Coetlogon retired to a chapel in Belgravia, prepared by his friends. Mr. Scott did not retain the post long.

Besides his work at the Hospital he had been writing his great Commentary, which appeared first in weekly numbers, commencing in March, 1788, and he required more time and quiet to revise the various editions of this work, and so retired in 1803. It was in 1799 that, associated with several gentlemen, among whom were some of the Governors of the Lock, he founded the Church Missionary Society.

Mr. Scott before he left seems to have attracted a new congregation, for on the appointment of the Rev. T. Fry, his successor, there is no difficulty about a larger salary, and the Rev. J. Gibson and Dr. Thorpe, who came later, received £300 or £400 a year.

In 1805, Mr. Fry appointed as his assistant the Rev. Legh Richmond, Author of "Annals of the Poor," who, however, removed to the Rectory of Turvey, in Bedfordshire, in October of the same year.

The congregation of the Chapel seems always to have prided itself on its music. Under Mr. Madan and Mr. Haweis great trouble was taken with the hymns, and also the organist. In 1782 it was the custom to practice singing on Wednesday evenings before Service, and in 1797, when Mr. Charles Wesley was appointed organist, he was asked to play a short voluntary while the congregation were taking their seats. The boys of the Hans Town Schools, Knightsbridge, sat in the chapel, and were taught to sing by the organist. This practice began about 1803 and continued up to 1842, when the Chapel was pulled down, the lease of the ground having come to an end. The last appearance of these boys was at the laying of the Foundation Stone of the New Hospital at Westbourne, when they attended and "sang an hymn."

When the Oratorio was discontinued in 1780, the custom arose of having two sermons preached on a Sunday about Easter time, one in the morning and the other in the evening at the Chapel, when some popular preacher pleaded the cause of the Charity. These sermons often produced over £100, and were far more satisfactory than the annual benefit or musical performance. Among the names of the preachers are the Revs. W. Romaine, John Beveridge, Henry Venn, Charles Simeon, Gerard Noel and many other prominent preachers.

The Asylum.

It has always been one of the principles of the Lock Charity that while in the first case they administer to the bodily needs of their patients, it is their desire to help them morally, and on leaving the Hospital place them in the way of leading useful and virtuous lives. A Chaplain was appointed whose duty was the moral care of the patients, and the early reports show that in many cases patients were restored to their friends or situations secured for them. It was this idea of reform that led to the framing and strict enforcement of the law that no patient should be admitted a second time.

When the Rev. T. Scott became Chaplain, the deep interest he took in the patients soon showed him how hard it was for a girl on leaving the Hospital, with however good intentions, to avoid her former associates, and the weak spot in the charity was that there was no asylum where such cases could rest till they were fitted to go out into the world.

To remedy this he at once set to work to get an asylum started. He wrote a pamphlet pointing out the necessity and advantage of such an institution and interested several of the Governors in the scheme. He himself left his pamphlet at the doors of those whom he thought might help, and the result was on April 18th, 1789, a meeting was called together, with the Duke of Manchester, President of the Lock Hospital, in the chair, supported by Sir C. Middleton, Admiral Gambier, W. Wilberforce, R. and H. Thornton, and some others. It was agreed that the Institution should be called the "Lock Asylum" and its objects were set forth as follows:—

(i.) The object of the Institution was to receive Female Patients who having been cured at the Hospital have given sufficient proofs of sincere repentance.

(ii.) That the design of their being received be to protect them till they can be restored either to their Friends, or the community at large, in a way of Industry according to their ability.

(iii.) That if after restoration to society they behave well they shall be considered entitled to further countenance, protection and encouragement by the Institution.

The Chaplain of the Hospital, the Rev. T. Scott, undertook the office of Chaplain to the Asylum, at first without remuneration, and in him was vested the duty of selecting the candidates for admission from the Hospital.

Subscriptions were obtained, and by May 24th it was found possible to take and furnish frugally two small houses in Osnaburg Row a small street close by the Hospital, and on July 5th the Asylum was opened, a matron and five inmates being received. By degrees 20 were admitted, which was the full number the house could accommodate. The report of the first year's working shows 57 women were received, of which 18 remained in the Home while 17 had been restored to society; of the remainder four had died and 12 had eloped.

In 1793 the Annual Court of the Hospital resolved that the report of the Asylum should henceforth be printed and published with the report of the Hospital, the Rev. T. Scott writing an account of the objects and work of both Institutions.

During the early years of its existence the Institution had a hard struggle to survive, and in 1803 when Mr. Scott retired, having been acting for some time as Secretary to save expense, there was a debt of £280, and the annual deficiency was about £40.

The work of rescue especially appealed to ladies, and we find many among the lists of subscribers. Mrs. Hannah More was a regular subscriber, and at her death left a legacy of £200 to the Institution. Up till 1810 the management of the Asylum had been in the hands of a matron, who was responsible to a Committee of Governors, but it was then thought that the internal management of the Home would be better in the hands of ladies.

and a Ladies' Committee was formed to act with the Chaplain. The qualification for a lady to be elected for the Committee was, she must subscribe not less than one guinea a year, or her husband must be a Governor.

The houses in Osnaburg Row, which had been occupied now for about 14 years, were old and inconvenient and required much repair, and a new position was found in Knightsbridge in 1812.

In the report published in that year, it states, "The Asylum is now at Knightsbridge, in a commodious house, in an airy situation, retired from the high road"; also "Needlework is received at the Lock Asylum, nearly opposite the Cannon Brewery, Knightsbridge." The Cannon Brewery stood very nearly on the site occupied at present by the Hyde Park Hotel.

But though the house is so highly spoken of, the Institution did not seem to flourish in its new home. Still, 20 inmates were the full number received, and shortly after that was reduced to 16, on account of the deficiency of funds. The ladies about this time undertook a house-to-house collection in their respective neighbourhoods, but the Institution seems to have received very little support. The management seems to have got into difficulties, and in 1814 the Ladies' Committee resigned. Another move was made in 1816 into a house in Lower Eaton Street, of which the rent was not so high, but in 1820 we find there is little improvement in the state of affairs. A Special Committee reported: "The present premises are not suitable, first, because they are too far from the Lock Hospital Chapel, and the women meet former associates on the way to and from the Chapel; secondly, they are overlooked, and there is not enough space." The Committee also reported that, "There being a lack of plain needlework, the practice had arisen of giving the girls 'tambour work,' which was not fitting them to be useful servants. In future plain needlework, laundry and housework should be taught, but the premises are not fitted for laundry work on a large scale." On this report it was resolved, "That the Committee to manage the ordinary affairs meet at the Asylum once a month, that the general Court be

held in the Boardroom of the Hospital, and admission of patients is to be conducted at the Lock Hospital." A number of ladies were recognised as visitors to superintend the housekeeping, and these ladies were to meet as a committee once a month. We find the names of the Honble. Mrs. Windsor and Mrs. Wilberforce on this committee. During this year the King gave a donation of a hundred guineas, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer one of twenty guineas, to assist the funds, the debt having steadily increased. The number of inmates was reduced to 15; and again, in 1825, it was thought advisable to look out for a more suitable house. No move, however, was made, and in 1837 a meeting of the friends of the Asylum was called to seriously consider the future of the Institution. It was moved at this meeting, "That the Asylum having been in existence for fifty years, and having sheltered nearly one thousand unfortunate females, is worthy of support." These had been fifty years of hard uphill work, but, as the Rev. T. Scott said in his original pamphlet, "The ingratitude and ill-behaviour which some have witnessed in attempting the reformation of such women, discourage them; and our minds should be armed to expect multiplied instances of this kind. But if, amidst *reiterated disappointments*, we are successful only in a *few instances*, and a very small number be brought to true repentance and a Christian conversation, the honour done to the gospel, the benefit accruing to society, and the salvation of their immortal souls will be an abundant compensation." In appealing for assistance the friends of the Institution were not disappointed, and a subscription, headed by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, brought in £800, which cleared off the outstanding debt, and the good work was able to continue.

At the end of 1840 Lady Monfort's solicitors gave the Governors notice to quit, but an extension for a year at a greatly enhanced rent was arranged, in view of the proposed move of the Hospital to Westbourne Green in the following year. A further extension was obtained till June, 1842, but after that the rent demanded was to be four guineas a week. The new buildings for the Hospital and Home were opened on June 29th, accommodation being provided for 12 inmates from the Asylum.

Up till this date the Asylum had been considered an affiliated but separate charity to the Hospital. Many of the Governors of one were not Governors of the other. In fact, on the question being raised in connection with a legacy, counsel gave his opinion that the two Institutions were quite separate, being managed under different laws, and were therefore each entitled to £100 under this will.

As the Hospital and Asylum were in future to be in one building, two meetings were held, one by the Hospital at which all the Governors and Subscribers of the Asylum were made Governors and Subscribers of the Hospital, and the other meeting was held by the Governors of the Asylum at which the Governors, etc., of the Hospital were given the same rights in the Asylum. A Committee was appointed to revise and draw up the regulations, and the two Institutions were consolidated into one Charity.

The first step was to appoint only one Matron, and this raised a strong protest from the Chaplain and some others deeply interested in the Asylum, who said it was a breach of the rules of the Institution, and that on all moral grounds the Asylum should be kept quite separate from the Hospital. The Board could make no other arrangement, as, with the large amount already spent on the new building and so small a part of the scheme having been carried out, it was impossible to provide the money or the room for separate establishments. However, six years later, the first extension of the Hospital was set on foot and an appeal was started to complete the west wing, which was in the original plan designed for the Asylum. The Duke of Cambridge took a great interest in this work and, when finished, was present at the opening in 1849, giving it his name. The internal management of the Asylum was now separated from the Hospital, the new wing containing its own kitchens, laundry, etc., and the Ladies' Committee was again revived to superintend this branch.

Since this time, the Asylum has gone steadily on its way performing its good work. From time to time various improvements were made, and the number of inmates received amounted to as many as 80 in a

year. A portion of the grounds at Westbourne were partitioned off and devoted to the sole use of the Asylum inmates, and of late years the laundry arrangements were greatly improved and modernized.

Miss Burdett Coutts on one occasion visited the Asylum, and expressed much gratification with the manner in which it was conducted, and the ladies who should be specially mentioned for having interested themselves in the carrying on of the work are Lady Kinnaird, the Hon. Olivia Kinnaird, Mrs. Baptist Noel, Mrs. Charles Hoare, and the Hon. Louisa Kinnaird.

About 1878 some branch Homes were started. The object of the Servants' Home was to provide a place of reception for former inmates of the Asylum who, having been in service, were waiting for new situations. The others were in connection with the Mission to Female Out-patients, but in 1883 these Homes were given up as being rather beyond the scope of the Institution, and handed over to other charitable bodies, whose work lay more in this direction.

In 1893 the name "Rescue Home" was substituted for that of Asylum.

The Hospital in Harrow Road.

The land on which the Hospital stood in Grosvenor Place was held under a lease for ninety-four years, which came to a conclusion at the end of 1841. In 1839, in view of this, the Marquis of Westminster was asked to grant a new lease. This he refused to do. The place by this time had quite changed, streets had been made where there were formerly fields, and the Hospital was built in on all sides. The value of property had largely increased, and the Marquis did not wish the Hospital to continue in one of the main residential streets in his property. A special meeting of the Governors was called to consider the application of the funds of the Charity to continue the Hospital on a new site, and on June 8th, 1839, a public meeting was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James' Street. It was here pointed out that, since its institution, more than

50,000 patients had been cured, and the majority of 1,000 inmates of the Asylum restored to Society; besides this, by its materially improved mode of treatment, which it had been the means of introducing into general practice, medical science had greatly benefited. The continued need for a Special Hospital on both medical and moral grounds, was clearly demonstrated, and the *union* of a *Hospital* and an *Asylum*, which constituted the characteristic excellence of the Lock Institution, made a special claim for the continuance of the work. The first resolution, moved by the Duke of Somerset, and seconded by Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, a gentleman who devoted much of his time and money to the advancement of the Charity, was that the Committee should proceed to secure a site, and make arrangements for building a new Hospital, Asylum and Chapel. The second resolution, moved by the Earl of Rosebery, and seconded by Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P., was that it was highly expedient to make known the past benefits of the Lock Hospital and Asylum, and point out the necessity there still existed for its continuance, and to call upon the public to enable the Committee to give permanency to these excellent Charities. The third resolution, moved by Lord Calthorpe, proposed that a subscription list should be opened to provide funds for carrying out the important but arduous design in hand. The subscription list, headed by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge with a donation of £100, contained among the names of those who subscribed £100 or more, Charles Hoare, Benjamin Cabell, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Messrs. Drummond, George Byng, The Lord Kinnaird, The Marquis of Westminster, The Earl Grosvenor, The Lord Lilford, etc., besides the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, and many men well known in both Houses of Parliament, who gave smaller sums.

At first the Building Committee exerted themselves to find a new site as near Hyde Park Corner as possible, but, after much search, this was found to be impossible. It was decided that the new site, if possible, must be freehold, so that in future the Hospital might have a permanent home, and not be liable to another move. The price of land anywhere near the old site had so advanced that it was beyond the purchase of the Institution. Various other

districts were mentioned, such as Kensington, Fulham, Lambeth, Battersea, etc., but finally a piece of freehold land of about four acres was found in Westbourne Green, facing the Harrow Road. This district was just coming into prominence, the Great Western Railway had been made and had bought up the large property of Lord Hill, which was being laid out in streets, under a scheme proposed by the Railway Company. The only part of their estate that the Railway Company would sell to the Hospital was a portion known as Mrs. Siddons' land, between Bishop's Road and Harrow Road, but this was not considered suitable. A second meeting was held on July 25th, 1840, to receive the report of the Building Committee, and they stated that in making their selection of a new site the following conditions were kept in view: that the site should be freehold; that the buildings contemplated should comprise a Hospital for 50 male patients and 20 females, with a capability for enlarging the wards to hold double these numbers; an Asylum for 50 females, capable of being enlarged to accommodate 100; and a Chapel to hold 1,200 persons, and that sufficient ground should be procured to allow of separate airing grounds for the male and female patients, and also for the Asylum inmates. The land they proposed to purchase fulfilled these conditions; it was sufficiently distant from London to afford fresh and wholesome air, the approaches were good and were rapidly becoming more so by the opening of various new streets being formed between Hyde Park and Westbourne Green, and church accommodation was much required in the neighbourhood. The price of the property was £4,500. The piece of land described as "immediately beyond the Canal Bridge, by Mrs. Siddons' house," is situated in the angle formed by the Canal and the Harrow Road. It was part of the great homefield of Westbourne Farm, formerly belonging to Sir T. Folkes. The meeting confirmed the report and authorised the Committee to proceed with the purchase. The funds collected amounted by this time to £7,600. The purchase was completed, and on May 29th, 1841, the Foundation Stone was laid by H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge. The original design for the building was much as has been carried out, namely, a central portion with two wings, and the chapel adjoining the centre on the North

side. At first it was found only possible to put up the central portion, with accommodation for 20 male and 20 female patients, and space was set apart for 12 Asylum inmates. There had been so much delay in finding a new site that the lease in Grosvenor Place came to an end before the new buildings were ready. The Marquis of Westminster stated the rent for another year, instead of being £19, as had been paid up till now, would be £315, but he would allow the Hospital to remain rent free for six months, and the Chapel might stand till the end of the season, after that both would be pulled down. The new buildings were opened in June, 1842, and it was decided to carry out the rest of the scheme as it became possible. So far nothing had been done about building the Chapel, and the office of Chaplain had been suspended. Some of the Governors, notably the Hon. A. Kinnaird, considered that the Institution was not complete without this addition, and strenuously exerted themselves to get the building erected. One of the conditions in choosing a new site was that it should be in a district where church accommodation was needed. In 1843 special subscriptions were solicited for this object (the Queen-Dowager giving a donation of £100), but it was not till 1845 that the Foundation Stone was laid and the outside walls were built. Further delays occurred, and questions arose about the rights of the Governors of the Hospital to build a Chapel. The Duke of Cambridge, assisted by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, used his influence with the Bishop of London, and got his permission for the building of a Chapel on the same lines as the old one in Grosvenor Place. Finally, in 1847, on May 20th, the Chapel was opened for public worship. In galleries screened from the general congregation the inmates of the Asylum and those patients from the Hospital who were able could attend the services.

The first Chaplain in the new Chapel was the Rev. T. Garnier, who became Dean of Lincoln, and he was succeeded in 1850 by the Rev. Capel Molyneux, who, by his preaching, attracted a large congregation. It was during the ministry of the Rev. Capel Molyneux that the seating accommodation was enlarged by adding to the galleries, and the provision for inmates from the Asylum had also to be increased.

In 1846, on June 17, the Centenary dinner was held, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, and donations received for completing the building. The first and most needed addition was the west wing, which was specially designed for the Asylum. Funds were raised to complete this, and in 1849 it was opened, with the result that the number in the Asylum rose to 50, while it was possible to utilise between 50 and 60 beds in the hospital division.

In 1850 the Institution lost a sincere and influential friend by the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. He was the last of the Royal brothers who had extended their support to the Hospital, and the good work he did when the Hospital had to find a new site is worthily recorded in the Rescue Home which bears his name. Fortunately, a few years later the Hospital found another friend in his son, the late George Duke of Cambridge.

In 1851 the question of classification of the patients was very much impressed upon the Governors, both by the Chaplain, the Medical Officers, and others interested in the work of rescue and reformation. From time to time special wards had been set apart for married women and children, but it was felt that the first step must be the removal of the male patients to a separate building. It was also found that though Westbourne Green was admirably situated for a Female Hospital and Rescue Home, the position was not central enough for an out-patients' department. Out-patients had always been treated at the Hospital from its institution in 1746, but it was not till 1818, when some alterations were made to the buildings, that a special room was provided for their attendance. After the Hospital had been moved to Harrow Road it was found their number had greatly increased, but that there was every reason to suppose that there would be a still further increase if premises could be found in a more central part of the town. A committee was appointed to carry out the scheme, but for a long time no funds were forthcoming. In 1853 it was resolved that as soon as £2,500 could be raised the project should be carried out. This was the time of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, and it was found very hard to collect

money. It was not till 1859 the stipulated sum had been collected; and then great difficulty was experienced in finding a site suitable for the purpose. As in the case of the Westbourne Green Hospital, it was considered essential that the land purchased should be freehold. Much time was expended before suitable premises could be obtained, and it was not till June, 1861, ten years after the project was first started, that negotiations were opened for a house and site in Dean Street, Soho.

These were brought to a successful conclusion. The freehold was purchased and the remainder of the lease secured from St. Paul's Mission College, which had hitherto been established there. The house was adapted for hospital purposes, and the Male Branch of the Institution was moved there in June, 1862, and the Out-patient Department was opened in July. The numbers soon increased, and it was found necessary to provide more medical assistance and also more days of attendance.

In connection with the out patients much good was done by the Mission to Out-patients. A Bible Woman went amongst them and was the means of bringing many to give up their evil life, and special arrangements were made by which out-patients could be received in the Asylum. This work still goes on, and by facilitating the attendance of female out-patients a large field is opened for rescue work.

The Hospital at Harrow Road, Westbourne Green, was thus entirely reserved for women, and its name was changed to "The Female Hospital," and an effort was now made to complete it by building the East Wing, in accordance with the original design, but funds were not forthcoming in sufficient quantity.

In 1864 the Contagious Diseases Act came into force, and without touching upon the controversy as to the benefit or otherwise of this measure, it is necessary to show the effect it had on the Hospital. The War Office having no hospitals of its own to send patients to under the Act, arranged with the Governors of the Lock Hospital to make use of

their Institution, which was ready to hand, with all the necessary appliances for immediate occupation. But even so the accommodation was not sufficient, and the erection of the new wing was hurried forward, the War Office giving a grant towards the building. This new wing was opened on June 6th, 1867, by the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales giving permission that it should bear his name, and that his coat of arms should be placed on it.

The Prince Consort was patron of the Hospital from 1850, and, on his death in 1861, the Prince of Wales was approached with a request to take up the position, but it had been decided that he should not be patron of any charity till he had come of age. In August, 1863, having attained his majority the Prince accepted the position in a most gracious letter through his Secretary, General Knollys, saying, "of these "selections" (a number of Charities and Hospitals having been selected for his patronage) "H.R.H. is now sensible that none have stronger "claims for assistance and support than the Lock Hospital. He has, "therefore, commanded me to reply to your note that it is with the "greatest pleasure he accedes to the application and request of the "Governors of the Lock Hospital that he would become its Patron."

In 1869 notice was received from the War Office that they would shortly require more accommodation, and a plan was proposed and carried out, for forming a new ward to hold 30 beds by raising the roof of part of the central portion of the building. This is now known as the Kinnaird Ward. The War Office made another grant towards this extension. The number of patients was now very great, and it was found necessary to increase the nursing and medical staff. The House Surgeon, who up till now had been little more than a pupil, had to be a qualified medical man, and received a salary, which in one or two cases rose to £200 when the office was held for some years. The House Surgeon at Dean Street also became a paid officer, and another Visiting Surgeon was appointed to cope with the large number of out patients.

In the same year the parsonage was built. For a long time this project had been contemplated, and at last through the exertions of the

late Lord Kinnaird and the generosity of Mr. Denny in making a loan of £1,000, the house was put up. This practically completed the scheme of the Hospital, Asylum and Chapel as proposed when the Institution was moved from Grosvenor Place. The strip of land dividing the Hospital land from the canal was rented from the Canal Company and the wall along the Harrow Road being completed, the Hospital Grounds were rendered quite secluded. At first the grounds were partly field and orchard. We read of the sale of the grass to the dairyman, and pears from the fruit trees on the grounds. Later, the part in front of the Hospital was made more ornamental, and a large portion on the south side was utilised for growing vegetables. At one time the grounds were let to a market gardener who undertook to keep all in order, but even Westbourne Green has now become a network of streets, and vegetables and fruit have to be grown further from the smoke of London. A large piece of ground had been divided off for a recreation ground for the Asylum and also a drying green for the laundry attached.

The Contagious Diseases Acts were repealed in 1886, but for some years before this the number of War Office patients received had greatly diminished, and now they entirely ceased. In connection with this time it is very satisfactory to note the reports of the Government Inspectors on the management of the Hospital, which is described as most efficient; and the great help given by the City Mission in the frequent visiting of the crowded wards should be recorded. The Governors were now in a position to proceed with the more complete classification of patients, which they had always held most necessary, but from various causes had been unable to carry out. The general patients were placed in wards separate from those sent by the Parish authorities. Married women and children had more private accommodation, while a special ward was set apart for cases from Rescue Homes. The Kinnaird Ward was now used as a Probationary Ward where those who wished to enter the Asylum were placed under more complete supervision. The Hospital having no endowment, the question of finance was always a pressing one to the Governors, and at times it seemed as if the Charity had got hopelessly

into debt, and some of the wards had to be closed for want of funds. A period of depression was experienced in 1887 and the abandoning of the Male Out-Patient Department at Dean Street was seriously considered. Fortunately this backward step was avoided by an appeal to friends, a loan from the bank, by the institution of evening attendances for out-patients, who, when able, contributed a small sum, and by strict economy the Hospital was able to tide on till better days came. The Guardians of Paddington made an offer for the purchase of a strip of the Hospital ground but the Governors were able to refuse it and hold their own.

In 1888 the late Lord Kinnaird, better known as the Honble. Arthur Kinnaird, died. Since 1842, when the Hospital had moved to Westbourne Green, he had been the life and soul of the Institution helping it with generous donations and continually advocating its cause on all occasions. He strongly supported the scheme for building the Chapel in connection with the Institution, and in this, as in matters relating to the Asylum, he was much helped by Lady Kinnaird. He was present at all Boards and meetings of the Governors, and it may almost be said what Mr. Bromfeild did for the early Hospital in Grosvenor Place he did for the second Hospital in Westbourne Green. In memory of this benefactor a fund, styled the "Kinnaird Memorial Fund," was started, and a sum of about £2,500 collected. Two tablets in memory of Lord Kinnaird were set up, one at Westbourne and the other at Dean Street, and the money subscribed was devoted to paying off the pressing debts of the Institution.

In 1889 the management of the Chapel was given more into the hands of the congregation, and about this time it seems to have received the name of "Christ's Church."

In 1893 the name of the Asylum was altered to "Rescue Home," the full title being now "The London Lock Hospital and Rescue Home."

The history of the Institution has now been traced to the present time, and there are two things which seem most strongly to attract

attention. The first is, that through all these long years the Institution has been a live and growing Charity, never going back, but advancing step by step to make its work more complete. Briefly, the chief points in its growth are—

1. The Foundation of the Hospital in 1746;
2. The building of the first Chapel in 1765;
3. The institution of the Asylum in 1787;
4. The building of the new Hospital at Westbourne Green in 1842;
5. The building of the new Chapel in 1847;
6. The building of the Cambridge or Asylum Wing in 1849;
7. The establishment of the Male and Out-Patient Department at Soho in 1862;
8. The building of the Prince of Wales or East Wing in 1867; and
9. The addition of the Kinnaird Ward in 1869.

The next step forward, and one which is urgently needed, is the extension of the Out-Patient department. The numbers attending have greatly increased which shows how much the work is needed, and yet the accommodation remains the same as it did forty years ago. Steps have been taken to secure a piece of freehold property adjoining and it is hoped that it will not be long before the friends of the Charity by their generous help, will make it possible for the Governors to proceed with their plan for improving the accommodation for the numbers who attend, and giving more space for the doctors to carry out their work in a manner satisfactory to themselves.

In the new plan the entrance for patients will be in a small side street, which by avoiding the publicity of waiting in a main street like Dean Street, will attract more patients, and, it is especially hoped more women, for it certain that the Out-Patient department is often the first step to rescue and reformation.

A home for Nurses is also greatly needed at Westbourne Green, and it is proposed, with the assistance of the £1,000 already received from the King's Hospital Fund, to erect the necessary building in the ground of the Female Hospital at Harrow Road. It is well known how the class and character of Nurses has changed since old days, and the intelligent and highly trained women of the present day who undertake this good work, assisting the Doctors so greatly in their labours, require proper healthy accommodation, so that they may go about their duties strong and well.

The other point noticeable in this history is the number of names of good and great men who have taken a deep interest in this work, giving their best thought, labour and substance to help it forward.

W. Bromfeild, Rev. M. Madan, Rev. T. Scott, W. Wilberforce, T. Babington, Sir C. Middleton, C. Hoare and H. Thornton, with the Duke of York as Patron, were the moving forces of the older Institution, while the names, Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, followed by the late Duke of Cambridge, assisted by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird and later by the present Lord Kinnaird, are inseparably connected with the Hospital and its branches since the removal to Westbourne Green. The Patrons of the Charity have been, H.R.H. Frederick, Prince of Wales; H.R.H. Frederick, Duke of York; King William IV.; H.R.H. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge; the Prince Consort; and the present Patron is the King. Besides this the list of Governors show that noblemen, clergy and statesmen of both Houses of Parliament, though perhaps differing in method of legislation on this difficult subject, have agreed that the Lock Charity, in its efforts to deal with this social evil, is worthy of support.

The Hospital possesses a few pictures of interest.

1. Portrait of William Bromfeild, Founder of the Hospital and connected with it as Surgeon from 1746 to 1792. Painted by Nathaniel Dance, 1773.

2. Portrait of the Rev. Martin Madan, Founder of the Chapel and Honorary Chaplain from 1758 to 1790. His assistant, the Rev. C. de Coetlogon, is represented in the picture with him, he was connected with the Lock Chapel from 1772 until 1802. Painted by G. James, 1774.

3. Portrait of Mr. T. Williams, Surgeon to the Hospital from its foundation in 1746 until his death in 1793. Painted by W. Peters, 1778.

4. Portrait of Charles Bromfeild, son of the Founder, Surgeon to the Hospital from 1770 to 1782. Painted by W. Peters, 1779.

5. Portrait of Mrs. Eleanor Barr, Chapel-keeper from 1762 till 1797. Painted by W. Peters, 1778.

6. Portrait of Henry Woodward, the Actor belonging to David Garrick's Company. A duplicate of this picture is at the Garrick Club. Painted by B. Vandergucht, 1778.

There are also—

An engraving of the Prince Consort, presented by Queen Victoria.

An engraving of Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge.

An engraving of George, Duke of Cambridge; these two latter pictures presented by the late Duke.

The Hospital and Rescue Home is **the only Institution of its kind, and it meets an urgent need.** It exists to relieve the bodily sufferings and to reclaim "fallen women," of whom it is estimated that there are in London no less than 80,000; and to deal with cases of women and children suffering through no fault of their own.

No urgent cases ARE EVER REFUSED.

There are little or no endowments nor Investments, and the Institution depends mainly on Voluntary Contributions.

Funds are urgently needed as the Governors are anxious **to increase the annual subscriptions,** so that the income may be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure, and prevent a recurrence of debt. For this £1,000 a year in new annual subscriptions will be requisite.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurers:—

LORD KINNAIRD, 1, *Pall Mall East;*

J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., 20, *Birchin Lane;*

OR BY

THE SECRETARY, *at the Hospital, Harrow Road, W.*

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The Hospital and Home in the only Institution of its kind, and it meets an urgent need. It relieves the family responsibility and so reduces [illegible] women, of whom it is estimated that there are in London no less than 50,000; and to deal with cases of women and children suffering through no fault of their

over.

No urgent case ever REFUSED.

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Funds are urgently needed as the Governors are anxious to increase the annual subscriptions so that the Income may be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure and provide a reasonable reserve fund. For this £1,000 is yearly in new annual subscriptions will be required.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurers—

LORD STRATHEDEN & CAMPBELL.
C. F. M. BENSON, Esq., 50, Bruton Lane.

and

THE SECRETARY, at the Hospital, Berners Road, N.